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Alt	William Shurer	229,353	7-19-87	74
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PICKETT STREET

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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DATE 5/26/83 BY SP1GSKSC

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Shirer's 'Berlin Diary' Has Plenty of Guts

BERLIN DIARY, by William L. Shirer. Alfred A. Knopf, \$3.

By CARL B. WALL

William L. Shirer had left Berlin about two months before I arrived there, but the Nazis were still talking about him. Shirer had had guts and most of the Nazis hated correspondents who had guts.

From what I heard, it seems that Shirer never lost an opportunity to tell the Nazis exactly what he thought of them. He made little effort to conceal his hatred of Nazidom. He never kowtowed.

"Shirer didn't have the right attitude," I heard one Nazi radio official say in Berlin. "He was always fighting about something. We were glad to see him go."

His American Head

The thing Shirer was fighting for mostly was the right to broadcast the news—at least part of it—as he saw it. He simply couldn't get it through his American head that news should be propaganda and nothing else. So he left Berlin to carry on the fight against Hitler by publishing the diary which he had kept since the early days of 1934.

I think the Nazis pulled a strategic boner when they let Shirer out of Berlin. They should have cooked up a "spy" charge against him, the way they did against Dick Hottelett of UP and slapped him into prison for the duration. I believe that his *Berlin Diary* should do more damage to the Nazi cause than a hundred million kilos of British bombs.

It should be all the more effective because it is not hysterical. The sheer truth about Germany is brutal enough, and Shirer sticks to it. No one who has ever been to war-time Germany can find a single untruth or exaggeration in the entire 605 pages. It is skillful, intelligent reporting. Shirer does not once let his contempt of the Nazis blind him to the facts:

"After a year and a half of actual total war German morale is still good . . . There is no popular enthusiasm for the war. There never was . . . They crave peace . . . Yet, as the war goes into its second long, dark winter, public morale is fairly high."

Shirer's analysis of German character is not blunted by wishful thinking of imminent revolution:

" . . . And German character is such that the German must either dominate or be dominated. He understands no other relation between human beings on this earth . . . the great mass of workers, peasants and petty tradesmen—as well as the big indus-

trialists—are conscious that if Hitler suc-

was to tear Europe into small bits. He was there when Britain agreed to let the Germans build up their submarine fleet. He writhed:

"Why the British have agreed to this is beyond me. German submarines almost beat them in the last war, and may in the next."

He was in the Reichstag on that terrifying night when Hitler ripped the Locarno Treaty to shreds, saying:

"We have no territorial demands to make in Europe . . . Germany will never break the peace."

Shirer's description of that night in the Reichstag has a newsreel quality.

" . . . All the militarism in their German blood surges to their heads. They spring, yelling and crying, to their feet . . . Their hands are raised in slavish salute, their faces now contorted with hysteria, their mouths wide open, shouting, their eyes, burning with fanaticism, glued on the new god, the Messiah . . ."

War With America

Shirer was in Berlin when the British bombed the city for the first time:

"The Berliners are stunned. They did not think it could happen. When this war began, Goering assured them it couldn't."

But Shirer's book is more than a diary—more than a record and interpretation of events. There is news in his book that should make Page 1 of every newspaper in the country.

Shirer firmly believes that Hitler plans an attack on the United States. His arguments are coldly logical. They come from an excellent source. The Germans themselves told him:

"An officer of the High Command somewhat shocked me the other day . . . He said: 'You think Roosevelt can pick the moment most advantageous to America and Britain for coming into the war. Did you ever stop to think that Hitler, a master at timing, may choose the moment for war with America—a moment which he thinks will give him the advantage?'"

I think *Berlin Diary* should be required reading for every Lindbergh-Wheeler follower and every other America-Firster in the country. It might bring them out of their mental blackout.

Fraud, Murder, Massacre

Shirer's book is warm and human, too. It has a thousand small touches that somehow bring home all that Shirer saw and felt in those terrifying years. Shirer is more than a radio broadcaster. He can write:

"For a time I stood against the rail (on the ship out of Lisbon for America) watching the lights recede on a Europe in which I had spent all 15 of my adult years, which had given me all of my experience and what little knowledge I had. It had been a long time, but they had been happy years, personally, and for all people in Europe they had had meaning and had borne hope until the war came and the Nazi blight and the hatred and the fraud and the political gangsterism and the murder and the massacre and the incredible intolerance and all the suffering and the starving and cold and the thud of a bomb blowing the people in a house to pieces, the thud of all the bombs blasting man's hope and decency."

CLIPPING FROM
P.M. NEW YORK DAILY

DATE JUN 29 1941
FORWARDED BY N.Y. DIVISION

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" . . . And German character is such that the German must either dominate or be dominated. He understands no other relation between human beings on this earth . . . the great mass of workers, peasants and petty tradesmen—as well as the big industrialists—are conscious that if Hitler succeeds with his New Order, as they are confident now he will, it will mean more of the milk and honey of this world for them. That it will of necessity be obtained at the expense of other peoples—Czechs, Poles, Scandinavians, French—does not bother the German in the least. On this he has no moral scruples whatsoever."

The Real Reason

I believe that Shirer—more skillfully than any other reporter to come out of Germany—has uncovered the real reason behind present-day German morale:

"Slowly but surely they (the Germans) are beginning to realize the frightful magnitude of the seeds of wrath which their high-booted troops and Gestapo men have sown in Europe since the conquest of Austria. They are beginning to see that a victory with the Nazi regime, however much many of them may dislike it, is better than another German defeat, which this time, if it ever comes about, will make Versailles seem like a peace of sweet reason and destroy not only the nation but the Germans as a people."

From August of 1934, Shirer had a ring-side seat inside Germany. He saw the Nazis build up the military machine which later

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P.M. NEW YORK DAILY


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JUN 29 1941

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Shirer Blasts Enemy Agents

Warns U. S. A. to Recall French Republic's Coddling Of Pro-Fascist Elements

BY  **RADIO** William L. Shirer (WABC) last night warned the American people against the activities of Fifth Column papers in the U. S. A.

He said:

"It so happened that this correspondent had ringside seats, so to speak, at the defeat and death of democracy on the continent of Europe. He saw it first in Germany during the Republic, and later in France. Two great republics that went down because they held that a democracy could not clean house, that it couldn't do anything against those within who were out to overthrow it. When you come home to America, you wonder about those things here.

"Two great American newspapers, the New York *Herald Tribune* and the *Christian Science Monitor*, are right now revealing a rather unusual state of affairs. They reveal that the U. S. A., not unwittingly but wittingly, is harboring an active, aggressive fifth-column movement. They charge this movement is being run by pro-Fascist Americans, openly doing the work of the Axis within the Nation.

(This story was broken exclusively last Wednesday by PM and the *Christian Science Monitor*. The *Herald Tribune* published it yesterday.)

95 Pro-Axis Publications

"The *Monitor*, which apparently gets its material largely from Government sources, says it can state authoritatively that there are 95 pro-Nazi, pro-Japanese publications being published in the U. S. A. today. They have a total circulation of 7,000,000.

"Certainly most Americans will agree with the Attorney-General that this is no time to start an hysterical witch hunt, but some of our editors are beginning to ask whether it's wise to permit Axis propaganda to flourish under American protection.

"What is the line that this pro-Axis propaganda takes? The *Monitor*, after checking the material given it by a high official of our Government, gives this analysis—the propaganda accuses our Government, not the Japanese, of starting the war. It blames Britain for starting the war in Europe. It tries to divide the Allies by identifying our war effort as a 'British-Jewish plot.' It tries to undermine the country's faith in its elected representatives by scurrilous attacks.

'Roosevelt Be Hanged'

"An example—a handbill from George W. Christians, head of the so-called Christian White Shirts—refers to President Roosevelt and then says, 'Some neck for a rope.' The *Galilean* published by William Dudley Pelley, writes, 'Germany is coming to the fore because she typifies the best and finest flower of Xanthocroic culture. By the same token, Nippon is coming to the fore in the East, because it typifies the best and finest flower of Mengolic culture.' *Social Justice*, organ of Father Coughlin, asked the Nation to believe that the U. S. A. was the cause of the war with Japan, because the American people would not help Japan fight China.

"The *Monitor* cites Francis Moran of Boston, associate of the so-called Christian Front, describing Congress's decision to defend the U. S. A. from Japanese attacks in these words:

"'Roosevelt has sent our citizens to their deaths. He is guilty of murder.'"

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
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The Propaganda Front

By William L. Shirer

Perhaps you have heard, or heard of Radio Station "Debunk" which purports to be operating clandestinely somewhere in our Middle West in order to give the American people the "truth" about the war.

Its broadcasts, which began a few days after Pearl Harbor, used to open with "Mac's merry chatter" and selections from American jazz music now barred in Germany. But more recently it has opened its programs with a few bars from "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia" followed immediately by news "flashes" from such points as New York, Washington and Hoboken by one "Joe Scanlon," a chatty individual who apparently would like to cut into Mr. Winchell's immense radio audience. Joe keeps coming back in a flash with a flash, but he is no threat to Mr. Winchell.

Station "Debunk" actually is in Berlin and operates over one of the Nazi short-wave transmitters at Zeesen. It is one of the many "secret stations" put on the air by the Nazis in the belief that the fools of this earth are legion and that even the sane find a strange attraction in picking up a "clandestine" station. The latter probably is true, as witness the large audience which the "German Freedom Station" used to have in the Third Reich in the days when it was operating from within the country, or so most Germans who listened thought.

Perhaps this is as good a time as any for a brief review of Dr. Goebbels' "secret stations." Our side, if the censor does not mind my saying so, has them too.

In general the Axis under-cover stations follow a fairly rigid pattern. Claiming to operate right in the heart of the country they are dealing with, they try to give the impression of dispensing "inside" news which the government concerned is "afraid" to give out. Invariably they are chatty, informal, personal.

The "New British Broadcasting Corporation" station, for instance, apes the B. B. C. and constantly talks of "We British." The "New Caledonia Broadcasting Corporation" which operates for Scottish consumption, never misses a chance to get in a word about "We Scots." With "Radio Debunk," it is always: "We Americans."

The propaganda purpose of all these stations is to stir up strife, dissension, suspicion and defeatism in the countries they purport to be operating in. Actually their propaganda line is so similar to that taken by the Berlin radio that they give themselves easily away to all but the most naive. However, Dr. Goebbels keeps them going. In the case of Station "Debunk" directed toward us, he uses one of the Zeesen transmitters for a half hour each evening. His other "secret" stations get but a quarter of an hour three times a week on the German transmitters.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Hoffman
Mr. McGuire ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
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WASHINGTON POST

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"Debunk" obviously his pet station, and the one he expects the most from. Its main voice at the moment is the above mentioned Joe Scanlon. Joe is fairly adept at invention, distortion and vituperation. Personal abuse is heaped on everyone from the President and his wife down. Scandal is woven into the lives of all. Recently General MacArthur has been a favorite target.

The other day Joe, trying to be folksy, as is his wont, remarked: "Last week I ran down the rumor about Douglas MacArthur's . . ." whereupon he fairly wallowed in his scandalous fairy tale. A few days later he invented a "flash from Australia" that MacArthur, driving an open car, had run over several American soldiers on the road and killed them.

Goebbels' Scanlon often drags in influential American "friends" to bring home to Americans an event that has taken place on the other side of the globe. When the British admitted some ship sinkings in a Mediterranean convoy, Joe spoke up: "My friend Dan Robertson of General Motors tells me that the war supplies in the lost ships consisted chiefly of tanks manufactured by General Motors and shipped to order last month for the North African troops. Dan was all broken up because the 500 tanks which had made up his whole production schedule for the past four months are now charging up and down the hills and valleys forming the terrain at the bottom of the Mediterranean."

General Motors informs me there is no an Robertson, but Goebbels doesn't mind that. For the purpose of Scanlon's "inside dope" he is made to exist and to feed the Nazi propaganda mill.

I have mentioned two of Germany's "secret stations" claiming to operate within Britain but which in reality work from Berlin. The station of the "New British Broadcasting Corporation" tries to ape the B. B. C. in the style and accent of its speakers. It poses as ultra-conservative and constantly warns of the danger of Britain going Communist.

The "New Caledonia Broadcasting Corporation" appeals to Scotch antipathy towards the English. There is a third "secret station" for Britain which calls itself the "Workers Challenge." Its line is that Churchill is selling out British workers. None of these station has a fraction of the audience in Britain which Lord Haw Haw enjoyed in his broadcasts from Hamburg during the "phony" stage of the war.

Both Rome and Berlin have set up "clandestine" Arab stations which operate from Italy or the Balkans and pour out inflammatory propaganda in Arabic to the Middle East. According to American correspondents there, it is far from effective.

Recently Berlin and Rome have inaugurated "Indian Freedom Stations" beamed on India. The German station is "Free India Radio." The Italian calls itself "Radio Himalaya." Both plug the theme that the Axis, especially Japan, merely wants to help India regain its freedom.

I do not know how many of the "Freedom Stations" which are now trying to reach the peoples of Germany, Italy and France with news from our side are located in the United Nations. If I did, I would not pass on the information to Goebbels. Two really secret stations, one in Holland and one in France, appear to be operating under the very nose of the Gestapo.

There is a third secret station, known as "Gustav Siegfried Eins" which broadcasts afternoon and evening in German to Germany on short wave. It is vigorously and bombastically anti-Gestapo, anti-Himmler, anti-Goebbels, antiparity and proarmy.

Its location is a mystery. Some private experts over here have reason to believe that it operates a short distance north of Basel, Switzerland, near the Rhine. It might be either in Germany or across the river in German-occupied Alsace. Some observers believe that the Gestapo knows where it is, but doesn't care to suppress it because it is run by the army. At any rate Goebbels often jams it, and it certainly beats the drum for the German army.

Its language is atrocious; profane and obscene. It has but one voice, that of "The Chief." He has but one violent message each day. This is recorded and rebroadcast hourly at 7 minutes before the hour all afternoon and evening.

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Mr. Clegg _____
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The "Chief's" information about German military matters has proved in many cases surprisingly accurate. Ten days after Pearl Harbor he stated that there would be large-scale U-boat warfare against the United States. This was at least a fortnight before the German submarines started to arrive off our coast. He was the first to reveal the typhus epidemic on the Eastern front. He forecasted in detail the new shortened rations which went into effect in Germany in March. As I mentioned last week, he spoke openly then—as if it were an old story—of German submarines using Spanish ports as repair bases. But his main job is to expose to the German people the perfidy of the Gestapo and the Nazi party. No other broadcaster in the world does it with such unbridled violence.

The German radio has made no mention of the eight Nazi saboteurs captured by the FBI after they had landed from German submarines. Rome barely touched upon the story, saying it had been created to excite public opinion and to whet American taste for blood. Rome doubted if the men actually landed from U-boats.

Listeners to Japanese broadcasts note the increasing attention paid to Manchuria and Mongolia.

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East vs. West

Democracy's Voice Lost—From Fear?

By William L. Shirer

Where, one wonders, is the lead, hope, inspiration this great Republic was expected to give to a war-torn world?

Where also is the ringing voice of England, oldest surviving democracy, as Churchill not long ago reminded us?

Is her voice, and ours, to be a dry squeak betraying the old-maidish annoyance at inevitable change and a hysterical fear? Are we going to throw the weight of the world's two most powerful democracies behind progress or reaction? Are we going to try to go back to 1939 or have we the guts and imagination to try to rebuild something better in 1946, 1950 and 1960?

One wonders as he recalls the course of Anglo-American policy since the war changed in our favor, remembering our support of Darlan, Churchill's defense of Franco, Anglo-American insistence on trying to salvage the tottering House of Savoy, opposition to Free French, the high British hand with resistance forces in Belgium and Greece, our own silly determination to bring Fascist Argentina to San Francisco.

Foreign Service Frets

One wonders, uneasily, often with amazement. A world-famous general, with dead seriousness says: "Well, sir, how soon do you think we're going to fight the Russians?" Eminent citizens hurry back from Europe to argue we must rebuild German industry. Why? As "a bulwark against Bolshevism."

In corridors of the State Department or at cocktail parties in San Francisco our well-groomed foreign service officers (though the late Ray Clapper once described them as "a rather sorry, moth-eaten crew") fret about "the Russians" or "that De Gaulle." In Italy we prop up Umberto, a bad joke to most Italians, but when a venerable Italian political leader makes a harmless speech, we promptly have him arrested.

In Austria a most excellent government is formed, but London and Washington are so incensed at Russia's not waiting until they had their say that they fume and withhold recognition.

No wonder, Drew Middleton, thoughtful young war correspondent, finds European masses, turning more toward Moscow. They will continue to do so, in increasing numbers, until western democracies show that democratic forces which mobilized such great strength to beat Hitler can mobilize equal strength to make a decent democratic world.

Why Fear Swing Left?

It may be we will realize this in time. There is no good reason why this country, which owes its birth to one of the most fundamental revolutions in history, should now ally itself with forces of reaction. We have no particular love for, or interest in, kings. If Italian or Greek or Yugoslav people want a republic, should that offend citizens of our own republic?

If the people of Europe want to swing "left," is there any good reason for us to fear it or try to prevent it? This nation and the French swung "left" toward the close of the 18th century and did not bring the world to an end.

And since we have made a whacking success of democracy, why should an unholy fear of Communism grip us every time we look across the seas—or even under our beds?

This fear, it seems to me, is at the root of much of our trouble, seems one of the main reasons behind efforts to build up Germany again.

People Less Gullible

Don't we ever learn? British and American capital built up German industry after the last war. A strong, contented Germany was to hold back the terrible tide from the Red Russian steppes. Later Hitler and Goebbels never tired of harping on Germany's role as that defender.

Fortunately a good many people in this country are not falling for this line now.

Bernard M. Baruch's memorandum on Germany to the President also must have taken the wind out of the sails of those who, fearing Russia, have been advocating a soft peace. He stated bluntly, "We must keep Germany from reestablishing itself as a great industrial nation." Baruch, unless I err, has no particular love for Bolshevism. Yet in his lengthy discussion of the German problem there is not a line to detect the slightest fear in his mind.

I do think it might be politically wise for the United States and Great Britain not to give Stalin all the breaks in winning goodwill in Europe. When the Allied commander was reported as telling Austrians that Anglo-American troops were coming as "victors, inasmuch as Austria waged war as part of Germany," Stalin was telling them his thoughts were "on the Austrian people who once again have justified faith in their deep urge for liberty and in their sound moral strength."

From London and Washington there was only silence on this matter, as there has been on so many others. A few words of cheer would have certainly done us no harm.

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87 JUN 18 1945

THE WASHINGTON POST
BULLEDOG EDITION

Date 6-23-45

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57 JUL 2 - 19

Treatment of American 'Haw-Haw's' Confused

Indictment of Chandler and Best and Freeing of Day and 'Axis Sally' Are Cited to Show Uncertainty of Justice Department

By William L. Shirer

Radio, as the Germans were the first to learn, turned out to be the most potent of the propaganda weapons of the late war, and one of the weird phenomena of the world conflict was the extent to which broadcasting produced its own band of little men and women—Americans, British and French—who sold their voices to Dr. Goebbels's Berlin radio.

The French and British, at least, considered their nationals who thus served the Nazi war effort as traitors. Their courts lost little time in trying them for treason, and the principal ones—Lord Haw-Haw (William Joyce) and John Amery in Great Britain and Paul Ferdonnet in France—were promptly executed after having been found guilty.

What the American attitude will be toward those curious citizens, who bellowed over the Nazi radio against their native land during the war, remains to be seen. That our own Department of Justice is confused by the is-

sue was shown as the year came to an end.

In Boston it succeeded in getting Federal Grand Jury indictments for treason against two of the accused broadcasters, Robert Best and Douglas Chandler. But in Frankfurt, Germany, it directed the release of three other Americans who had broadcast for Germany during the war, including Donald Day, a former veteran "Chicago Tribune" foreign correspondent, and Mildred Gillars, the "Axis Sally," whose broadcasts to our troops in North Africa proved to be surprisingly popular among the G.I.'s.

Why some Americans who waged a radio-propaganda campaign against their country in war-time were released and others indicted for treason has not yet been explained by the Justice Department.

Our confusion may result in part from our lack of experience in treason cases. There was not a single trial for treason during World War I in this country, and

indeed New England, where Best and Chandler will be tried, has not experienced such a case since the Revolutionary War. Whether broadcasting for the enemy in war time constitutes treason is thus an entirely new question and the Federal Court in Boston will be called upon to set an important precedent.

The founding fathers of the Republic, of course, never dreamt of such a fantastic institution as radio when they defined treason in the Constitution. They were chiefly concerned to avoid the abuses which had grown up in treason trials in the course of English history. They therefore proceeded most carefully and restrictively in defining the crime of treason. They saw to it that the Constitution should forbid—as it does—both the Federal Congress and individual states from passing bills of attainder or ex post facto laws.

The Constitution defines the crime of treason most simply: (Continued on page 10, column 6)

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DATE 5/26/83 BY SP1GSKJC
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Robert Best
Douglas Chandler

Treason--G.

INDEXED

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87 JAN 18 1947

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FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

JAN 23 1947

Confusion Over Americans Who Aided Nazis

(Continued from page one)

"Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

Thus the indictments against Best and Chandler accuse them of "willfully and traitorously giving aid and comfort to the enemy."

Two Witnesses Required

It is interesting that the Constitution also provides that "no person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court."

The fact that many of us who personally knew Best and Donald Day easily recognized their voices coming over the ether from Berlin would probably not qualify us as witnesses under the above provision. That is no doubt why in Boston last week there were reported to have appeared certain witnesses, under armed guard, who had been brought from Germany.

The Associated Press account of the indictments against Best and Chandler before a Federal Grand Jury last week stated that conviction in treason cases carries a mandatory sentence of death by hanging. This is true in England, I believe, but I do not think it is true in the United States. So far as I can ascertain, the death penalty is not mandatory.

The Constitution states that "the Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason." By acts of Congress in 1790 and 1862 — the latter, of course passed during the Civil War — the maximum penalty for treason is death and the minimum penalty five years imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000. These provisions, I understand, constitute the existing laws on the matter.

The fascinating question of what made American citizens en-

list in the service of the enemy against their own country and thus face the accusation of betraying it in war time may be answered, at least in part, by the trial of Best and Chandler in Boston. In the past, men have committed treason for money or for the love of a woman, or for some personal grudge against their own government, but from what I know of some of the Americans who broadcast for the Nazis in Berlin none of these factors played a great role in their cases.

Hate of Roosevelt

In their broadcasts, to be sure, they shouted hate of the late President Roosevelt, but it was only a little more violent than that heard occasionally at home. And all of them — over the air at least — were fanatically anti-Semitic in the best Hitler tradition.

But what was there about our confused times and about the mysterious instrument of the microphone that led them to sell out to the Nazis and broadcast Hitler's silly propaganda against their own country in the midst of a desperate war? What curious attraction drew them to Nazism, with all its barbarities? Here again perhaps the Boston trial will shed some light.

That some of these curious folk still have the Nazi bug — was it this infection which drove them to do what they did? — was shown by the remarks of Axis Sally when she was released in Frankfurt by the American Christmas amnesty.

"My conscience is clear," she said proudly. "I have nothing to hide. . . . Everything I did was of my own free will. Roosevelt and his record were entirely responsible for the war."

The Jews and Moscow are leading the world to damnation. The longer the peace lasts, the more we note that Hitler's ideas were and are correct. But I am an American to the last."

Donald Day, amnestied with

Axis Sally, told reporters: "I don't see why I should have any trouble going home. I've never given up my American citizenship." He admitted that he had broadcast over the German short-wave radio in the last months of the war. "But," he added, "I said what I pleased."

Part of what Day was pleased to say, I remember, during that last winter of the war when the going was very tough for a lot of weary American soldiers consisted of direct broadcasts to our troops deliberately designed to weaken their morale.

"You were sent over here to fight this Jewish war as Stalin's foreign legion," he used to tell them. "The Germans have the right on their side. You have the Jews on your side."

But Day, as I said, and Axis Sally, whose speciality was to undermine the morale of American troops in the field on behalf of the enemy, have just been amnestied at the insistence of the United States Department of Justice.

SHIRER: WHOM IS AMERICA HELPING?

file
William L. Shirer, yesterday condemned the proposal to give military assistance to the Greek monarchist regime. In his *Herald Tribune* column, Shirer gives the following background of recent events in Greece:

"Though Mr. Churchill vehemently denied it, I think there is little doubt that the principal resistance movement in Greece was the EAM, with its combatant branch known as ELAS. The secret document of the German

high command which I saw at Nuernberg left no doubt that the German Army considered ELAS as almost the only serious armed resistance movement it had to deal with . . ."

Describing Churchill's armed intervention in Greece in 1944, Shirer goes on:

"The EAM movement was promptly destroyed by Americans armed British troops with the help of two curious Greek detachments little known to the Ameri-

can people. The first was the royalist 'Mountain Brigade; specially trained by the British. The second consisted of the so-called 'Security Battalions', a Greek Quisling Militia formed by the Germans and wearing German uniforms. These two strange units latter became the core of the royalist Greek Army which is now to receive American arms to put down the 'leftist' guerrillas.

"Is that a worthy object for American arms?"

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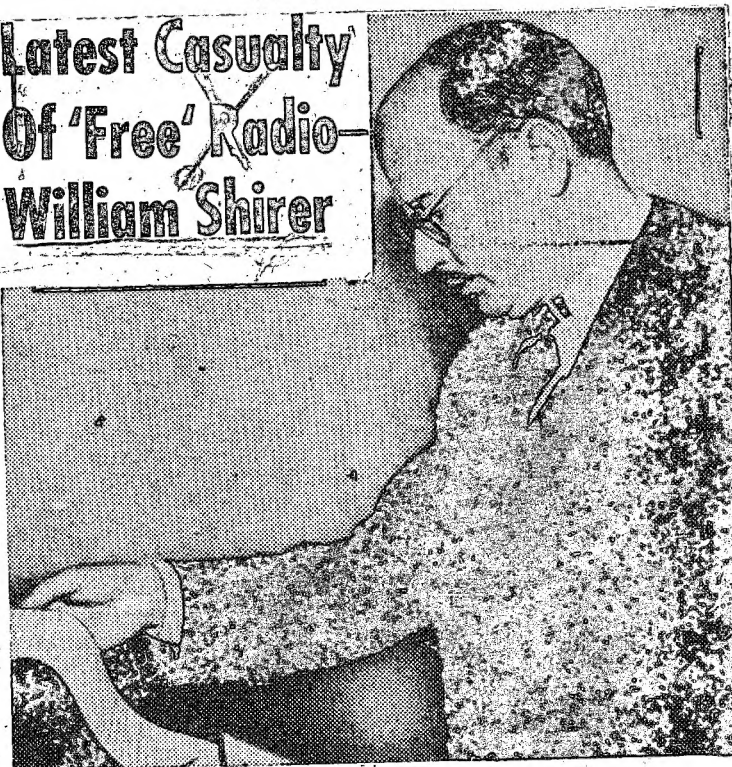
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'Latest Casualty' Of 'Free' Radio— William Shirer



One of Columbia Broadcasting System's leading commentators for the last 10 years, William L. Shirer announced yesterday the network was dropping him from his Sunday afternoon program. He said neither the network nor his sponsor, the J. B. Williams Co., soap manufacturers, gave an explanation for his dismissal but quipped "they must not like my views. . . . I certainly consider it a move to gag me."

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FIVE

Map Program To Fight Radio Ban

William L. Shirer, radio news commentator who recently resigned from the Columbia Broadcasting System after being displaced from his program because of his liberal views, will discuss **The Case for the Liberal Commentator** at the Crisis in Radio Conference to be held Saturday afternoon, April 19, at the Hotel Capitol, it was announced yesterday by the sponsors, the Radio Division of the New York State Chapter, Progressive Citizens of America.

Mr. Shirer's talk on the editorial role of the radio station will be one of the points of departure for the 500 representatives of the radio industry, labor and civic organizations who will attend "to map a program for combatting the current drive against progress in radio."

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Clifford Durr, FCC commissioner, will report to the conference on the legal and administrative basis for the public ownership of the air. Oliver Harrington, publicity director for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will analyze radio's treatment of Negroes, Jews and labor.

Radio's cultural contributions from the viewpoint of the child's needs will be treated by Mrs. Sinöte M. Gruenberg, director, Child Study Association. Len de Caux, editor of the CIO News will talk of labor's approach to radio.

Chairman for the conference is Norman Corwin, CFS radio dramatist. J. Raymond Walsh and Frank Kingdon, news analysts and PCA vice-chairmen, will introduce the two major sessions: "Whose Air?" and "What Are We Going to Do About It?" Following the introductory talks, the conference delegates will project an action program for consideration of their own organizations. The Conference will run from 1 to 6 p.m.

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